

**45349 to 45357—Continued.****45352. JUGLANS MOLLIS** Engelm. Juglandaceæ.**Walnut.**

“(No. 180a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) Seeds of the wild walnut of the Vera Paz region. It is not a common tree, but it is seen occasionally on mountain sides and along watercourses at altitudes of 1,500 to 4,500 feet. So far as my own observations go, the tree is only moderately large, rarely reaching a greater height than 40 to 45 feet. The nuts, which are sometimes produced very abundantly, are as large as a good specimen of *Juglans nigra*, but have a thicker shell and consequently less kernel.

“This species is of interest in connection with the attempt now being made to obtain good nut-bearing trees for the Tropics. It should be planted in such regions as southern Florida and Cuba. Since it appears to thrive in Guatemala under a rather wide range of climatic conditions, it may succeed in many parts of the Tropics and Subtropics.”

**45353. LOBELIA FULGENS** Willd. Campanulaceæ.

“(No. 186a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) Seeds of a handsome herbaceous plant commonly found along roadsides and in meadows of the region between Tactic and San Cristobal Vera Paz. It resembles the larkspur in habit, sending up a single stalk to the height of 2 or 3 feet, and producing toward the summit numerous bright scarlet-crimson flowers. These appear to be tubular at first glance, but are split along the upper surface and deeply five lobed at the mouth; three of the lobes extend downward and the remaining two upward. As the lower flowers wither and turn brown, new ones are produced at the apex of the stalk; the plant thus remains in bloom for a long period.

“The stalk and leaves are softly pubescent or pilose; the leaves are linear-lanceolate in outline, 4 to 6 inches long, one-half to three-quarters of an inch broad, entire or finely and irregularly serrate, adnate to the stem, with the margins extending down the stem some distance in the form of two prominent ridges.”

**45354. PERSEA SCHIEDEANA** Nees. Lauraceæ.**Coyó.**

“(No. 179a. Finca Chejel, Baja Vera Paz, Guatemala. October 15, 1917.) Seeds of the coyó from San Cristobal Vera Paz and Tactic, both in the Department of Alta Vera Paz.

“These were taken mainly from fruits of inferior quality and are intended to serve for the production of seedling plants on which to bud or graft superior varieties of the coyó.

“Among the hundreds of coyó trees which are found throughout the Vera Paz region, an exceedingly small number produce fruits of excellent quality. Up to the present time I have found only two which seem worthy of vegetative propagation. The vast majority of trees produce small, often malformed fruits, with a large seed and fibrous flesh of poor quality and unattractive color. The best varieties, however, such as that found in the property of Padre Rivera, of Tactic, are as large as a good avocado of the West Indian race. The seed is no larger in proportion than the seed of a good budded avocado, and the flesh is creamy white, free from fiber, and of a very rich nutty flavor. If a variety like this can be established in the United States, it seems reasonable to believe that it will become popular. The fruit so strongly resembles an avocado